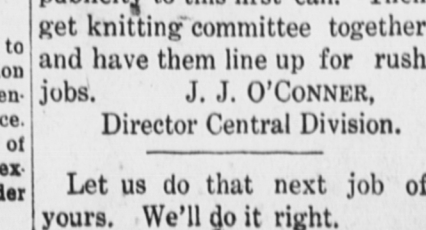


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H. G. COTTE, Editor.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For State Senator
DR. J. D. WHITEAKER,
For Representative
LUTHER PIERATT,
For County Judge
J. H. SEBASTIAN,
For County Attorney
H. C. ROSE,
For County Court Clerk
REN F. NICKELL,
For County Superintendent
BERNARD E. WHITT,
For Sheriff
CHARLES P. HENRY,
For Jailor
G. W. STACY,
For Assessor
D. H. DAWSON.

Justices of the Peace: 1st district, Ed Day; 2nd district, R. L. Motley; 3d district, E. W. Day; 4th district, J. F. Lpkins; 5th district, V. P. Haney; 6th district, L. C. Templeton; 7th district, W. V. Smith; 8th district, Lewis Morgan.

The fellow who had a vacant lot and didn't cultivate it is now kicking himself every time he has to buy a few wilted vegetables.

Vice-President Marshall want to "send the wind squad in congress to France with the aviators." Wouldn't do. Aviators can't fly in a gale.

The young fellow who was fired for phoning his girl too frequently, now wants to know if he isn't to be credited with "going through fire" for her.

It's worrying us to determine how Europe, when this war is over, is going to play euchre with a deck from which the kings and queens have been eliminated.

The girls at the bathing beaches account for the scantiness of their attire on the ground that they are practicing economy, and Mr. Man hasn't a kick to register.

A bell boy in a New York hotel had his automobile stolen recently. It's time these idle rich quit leaving their baubles around loose to tempt the cupidity of less fortunate folks.

To the mind of the American girl, a grave source of danger lies in the kisses of those French girls. Better get him well in hand before he leaves, Jennie; then you can make him "Pay the Piper" when he returns.

Many people have not always agreed with Mr. Bryan in his views, but every true American will agree with his latest—that the way to end the war is to go through it. "Through" is the word. But put an "o" in it and make it "thorough," too.

If I had all the house flies in the United States confined so that I could do as I pleased with them, and all the members of the House of Hohenzollern and its adherents in another enclosure, I would destroy the flies at one fell swoop and then take my time and have my fun out of the damned junkers.

In passing the food control bill Congress has done a pretty nice thing for the farmer by fixing the minimum price he shall receive for his wheat at \$2.00, but it is going to take a firm hand to prevent the speculator from grabbing the supply at that figure and boosting the price of flour higher than it has ever been. It looks as though the only way to get at the matter and do justice to the consumer is for the government to commandeer the entire supply.

CROWDED OFF.

Poor old Carranza and Villa! There is no longer any room for them on the front page. Jose Ynez Salazar, former Villa chief, had to get himself shot in order to get a passing mention. He is reported to have been killed by home guards near Asuncion.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

At the beginning of the European war the Courier predicted that the price of wheat would go to \$2.00 per bushel before its close, and in the same article urged Morgan county farmers to sow all the wheat they could. Before the war was three years old wheat was selling for more than \$3.00 per bushel, thus you see our prophecy was more than fulfilled. Week before last Congress passed the food control bill which fixes the minimum price of wheat at \$2.00 per bushel. Thus the farmer is assured, for several years at least, that he will get \$2.00 for every bushel of wheat he has to sell. Looks pretty good does it not? Only a few years ago farmers were clamoring for dollar wheat, saying that if they could get that price they could raise wheat at a profit. Now they can get double that price with a ready sale for every bushel of their surplus.

There are a great many farmers in Morgan county who took the advice of the Courier and are glad. There are a great many others who will recall the advice with regret because they failed to heed it.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from Our Exchanges with an Occasional Comment By the Editor.

Your Star on The Flag.

Did you know that every star in our United States flag has its own and particular state which represents and that its placement on the square of blue is carefully and definitely regulated by law and executive order?

In 1912, on the 26th day of October, the last executive order concerning the flag was made and it provided for the specific arrangement of the stars. They were to be arranged in six horizontal rows of eight stars each. Starting in the upper left hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star corresponding to each state is named in the order of the states' ratification of the constitution.

Thus star No. 1 in the upper left hand corner is for Delaware. Star No. 48, in the lower right hand corner, is for Arizona.

The following list will show you at a glance exactly which star is yours.

First row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; 5, Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; 7, Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second row—No. 9, New Hampshire; 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, North Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, Vermont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Louisiana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; 21, Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine; 24, Missouri.

Fourth row—No. 25, Arkansas; 26, Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; 29, Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; 32, Minnesota.

Fifth row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, Kansas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; 37, Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, South Dakota; 40, North Dakota.

Sixth row—No. 41, Montana; 42, Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyoming; 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New Mexico; 48, Arizona.

Caustic Comment.

Says the Sandy Bluff Oracle in the Nicholasville News:

"The other day a lady was enthusiastically admonishing the people to be economical in the preparation of food and save everything. It was, theoretically, a beautiful talk and in a measure overflowing with patriotism, but bless your heart, it lost its weight of logic and influence when she finished her talk and stepped into a \$3,000 automobile in charge of a colored chauffeur and hurriedly sped away, enjoying every luxury and comfort the heart could wish."

The Sage thereupon proceeds to moralize on the fact that "those who are loudest in warning the people of waste and extravagance are the very ones who would make the least sacrifice to help feed and clothe unfortunate human beings," ending with the vigorous anathema: "To hell with such patriotism and such miserable and contemptible spirit of selfishness!" To which in part we say amen. The saying, "How easy it is to view happiness through another person's eyes," is but an inversion of how easy it is to view unhappiness and want philosophically, when surrounded by opulence.

The Sage's comment that the lady would command more respect and her advice have more force if she sold her \$3,000 automobile and discharged her chauffeur, giving the proceeds to the cause, or at least buy liberty bonds with them, before she undertakes to advise others to save and sacrifice, is well taken.—Wilmore Enteryrise.

Resistance to the Draft.

Press reports and other advices received indicate that in one or two widely separated districts, individuals, misinformed as to the purpose of the law and misguided as to its results, are threatening forcible resistance to the draft.

There is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the

law. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, have been enrolled for military service. A preliminary call has gone forth to some such persons but the immediate and actual object of this call is merely to provide an opportunity for such persons, or some one else in respect of them to present to the Government reasons why they should not be finally ordered to report for military duty. If such persons do not appear and present these reasons, they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit. The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the Army, and interests the Government only as punishable crime of omission. If they do not desire to make any such claims or, if for any other reason they fail to appear, their names are automatically posted as having been called and not exempted or discharged. Automatically also, they are inducted into the military service and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed, these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers. From this point on, they will be under the swift and summary of courts-martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offence. Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority and, after the mandate of the Federal Government has gone forth, the whole strength of the military arm of the Government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at State headquarters and at the National Capital, and since local boards have no occasion to call upon them, they simply offer them no opportunity to registered persons, there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later when the army seeks to apprehend deserters it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal Government.—Extract from the rulings of Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder.

Speculation.

Moses kept a second hand clothes shop, and on leaving it in charge of his son Ikey during the dinner hour imparted to him the fact that on the price ticket one dot represented one dollar, two dots two dollars, and so on.

Returning, Moses inquired of his son:

"Haf you had any customers, Ikey—vat?"

"Yes, Fader, I have sold de grey coat and vest for eight dollars."

"Vell, vell, now, you did goot business, for it was only five dollars."

"No, Fader, I kept the ticket; see, it has eight little dots here."

The old Jew scratched his head, and smilingly remarked: "Jubilee Jerusalem! I vill never kill anoder fly."—Ex.

Lice Powder Easily Made.

"Don't let the mites and lice eat up the profits of your flock when a few cents' worth of home-made lice powder will free all fowls," says M. C. Kilpatrick, poultry expert of the agricultural college extension service, Ohio State University.

An effective homemade lice powder is made as follows: Place two and one-half pounds of plaster of Paris in a pan. Then stir in three-fourths pint of gasoline and one-fourth pint of cresol or 95 per cent crude carbolic acid until a crumbly powder is formed. Dust the fowls by lifting the powder in the feathers, between the legs, under the wing and along the back.—Ex.

The country town banker or merchant who can not see that the surest way to promote that of the farmers about his place, is a man whose range of vision is coterminous with the end of his own nose.

LAST INDIAN SLAVE DEAD

Schickulash Pete Had Lived for Many Years Among White People in State of Washington.

At Hoquiam, Wash., Schickulash Pete, believed to be the oldest man in the Northwest and the last of the Grays Harbor Indian slaves, has just died at the age of one hundred and ten years.

Another of the slaves, John Kettle, died recently at the age of one hundred and five, and with the passing of Pete they have all now gone to the happy hunting grounds, the New York Sun states.

The old Indian, better known as Humptulips Pete from the fact that for more than thirty years he had lived in the Humptulips valley, was a resident of Grays Harbor for 75 years, or since 1840, when he came with a war party of Indians from the Columbia river to attack the harbor Indians.

The invaders, a large band, came into the harbor in canoes and landed at James Rock, about six miles west of Hoquiam. There they camped for the night, pulling their canoes high up on the beach to be out of reach of the tide.

During the night the Indians of the harbor attacked the invaders and the last big Indian battle of the Grays Harbor district was fought there.

Most of the invaders were either killed or captured, only a few escaping. The captives were made prisoners, and among their number were the two Indians known after the white men came as Humptulips Pete and John Kettle.

Both were freed by the Governor Stevens treaty with the Grays Harbor Indians.

THIEF OR BUSINESS MAN?

Some Reflections on Honesty That May Seem a Little Harsh at the First Reading.

If you deliberately plan to sell to another man something which you know is not worth the price you ask, and you depend on his lack of knowledge concerning it to make it possible for you to carry out the deal, you are a thief.

Oh, it sounds a little harsh, does it? Anyone making that statement to you—you would call him a liar?

You hold that an article is worth to another man just what he is willing to pay for it.

Mighty slimy cover for your dishonesty, this.

If your conscience does not bother you after you have made a deal in which you know that you have wrongfully convinced a man that something you sold him represents what he paid for it, you have a mean, dishonest streak in you.

You are taking from that man something to which you are not entitled.

That is what the man does who enters your house at night and robs you.

That he gives you nothing in return and has not asked your permission before he takes it is not an argument on which you may refute the statement that you are a thief.

Every bit that you have taken in excess of the worth of the article you sell makes you a dishonest man.—Exchange.

A Crying Demand.

A certain family in a small Kentucky town is notorious for its lack of domestic harmony. Late one summer afternoon the small son of the house was leaning against the dooryard gate, crying with great energy.

Old Mrs. Beals passed. "What's the matter, little boy?" "Th-they won't take me to the m-movie show!" he howled. "Do they ever take you when you cry like that?"

"Sometimes they do an' sometimes they don't, but it ain't no trouble to yell."

Drug Prices Still Soaring.

Here are a few prices of drugs used largely in medicine, just before the war and today, as quoted by the Journal of the American Medical Association: Acetanilid, 20 cents a pound; today, \$2. Calomel, 50 cents; \$1.50. Carbolic acid, 9 cents; 48 cents. Cod liver oil, \$18 a barrel; today, \$87. Phenactin, 50 cents an ounce; today, \$15. Quinine, 50 cents an ounce, today, \$17.50.

So a Woman Says.

"It's a good thing," remarked the suffragette, "that men are not in a position to read their obituaries in advance."

"Because why?" queried the old bachelor.

"Otherwise," answered the female of the species, "the majority of them would be unable to get hats large enough."

May Grow Rice in Porto Rico.

Experiments in lowland rice culture recently started in Porto Rico are arousing much interest there, because rice is the chief food consumed in the island. Porto Rico has spent approximately \$5,000,000 annually during the past four years for this grain and is the largest export consumer of American-grown rice.

Steel Vessels in Demand.

Just now it looks as if there would be no steel vessels employed in the Newfoundland sea fisheries next spring. Five such vessels were recently sold to the Russian government, and it is said that others will soon be purchased for the transportation of freight to Europe.

Durable.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

"The Home of Good Goods."

My goods are selected with the idea paramount of giving the best values for the least money possible.

Staple and Fancy Groceries Fruits, Candies and Nuts

A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings Made-to-order Tailoring.

SANITARY SODA FOUNTAIN

Hot Drinks and Cold Drinks in Season.

My Prices are as Low as Best Quality will Permit, and I appreciate your trade.

D. R. KEETON

We will pay Your 1918

County and State Taxes

On what Money you have on deposit in this Bank Sept. 1, 1917.

Under the new State Tax Laws the Banks are given the right to charge the taxes to the accounts, but in our appreciation of your business, we will pay the tax.

On money you have not in bank the law requires you to list it with the assessor and you will be required to pay the taxes on this money not in bank at the regular tax rate.

Deposit what money you have in this Bank before Sept. 1 and we will pay the taxes.

COMMERCIAL BANK, West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus **\$20,000**
S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Ass't Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co. CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blasting Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of Ladies and Misses Winter Coats, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Advertising in the Courier brings good results.

Winchester Bank, WINCHESTER, KY

Capital **\$100,000**
Surplus and Profits **210,000**
Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 **750,000**

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPILAR, CASHIER.
3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

**JAS. M. ELAM,
JEWELER,
WEST LIBERTY, KY**

Blank deeds for sale 5 cents.

Are Your Meadows and Pastures Weedy?

Farmers generally raise an inexcusable number of weeds in their pastures and meadows. Traveling through the country one cannot be struck by the number of clover fields white with the blossoms of "white-top" instead of red with the blossoms of clover. Timothy and redbud meadows often offer better prospects for the botanical collector than for the hay maker. Pastures in which useless weeds outnumber the useful grass plants are so common as to attract almost no attention.

These conditions are rather worse than usual this year in some sections, but they are too general in any year. Few farmers take the proper care of their meadows. Fewer still give their pastures decent treatment. The result is small yields of poor quality hay and scanty returns from the pasture fields.

It is not easy to keep all the weeds out of the meadows and pastures, but it is seldom necessary to let them grow in the large numbers we so often see. The weed in the meadows or pastures may be just as harmful as the weed in the cornfield. Farmers must learn to keep the new ones out and get rid of the ones they have.

Lots of these weeds are sown when the farmer thinks he is sowing grass or clover. Lots of them come in the vacant spaces left by insufficient seeding. Lots of them get to the fields from neglected fence rows and uncultivated lands. Lots of them are on the ground when grass is sown just because the proper preparation was not given the soil.

Often the only way to get rid of the weeds in a pasture or meadow is to plow it up. In many cases the judicious use of the mowing machine will do much. Lime, manure or fertilizer will help the grass crowd them out many times. The mattock and the brier scythe visit most pastures and many meadows too infrequently. Better regulated grazing and the use of more sheep and goats would do much for many farmers.

It is unprofitable to devote the richest land on the farm to the growing of ironweed or white-top, unprofitable to make the grazing animal hunt around half a dozen plants of buckhorn or clumps of daisies to find one bunch of grass. Better care of the pastures and meadows is a crying need.—Southern Agriculturist.

With many poultrymen the use of blue ointment as a remedy for lice is replacing the use of lice powder and liquid lice killers.

When lice powder is used, the dusting must be thorough, as the descendants of any louse that escapes will soon reinfest the hen. With lice powders at least two dustings must be made ten days apart.

On the other hand, when blue ointment is used, but one application will keep the fowl free of lice for an entire season. The ointment is applied by rubbing a small pellet into the feathers around the vent, as all lice on the fowl must make frequent visits to this portion of the hen in order to obtain moisture.—Ex.

Looking Ahead.

My little niece had been made happy by being asked to be a ring bearer at a friend's wedding. A few evenings later we noticed her looking with a speculative eye at her older sister and the young man who was calling, and then she announced with a pleased expression: "I expect he will marry me to be in his program, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Dante's Claim Rejected.

"What was that tenderfoot trying to sell you?" asked Broncho Bob. "Dante's Inferno," replied Three Finger Sam. "I told him I didn't see how Dante had any business staking a claim on what Crimmon Gulch was liable to produce gratis and abundant any minute."—Washington Star.

That Little Word "If."

Husband (teetily): "Oh, if—if—if! You remind me of what the fellow who got lost in the woods said to his companion." Wife: "Well, what did he say?" Husband: "He said: 'Now, if we had some ham we'd have some ham and eggs, if we had some eggs.'"

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

CHANGE OF POLICY

Owing to the success of our Low-Price-for-Cash Sale, we have decided to put our entire business on a cash basis—

1. Because it will eliminate all bad accounts;
2. It will save complex bookkeeping, thereby cutting expenses.
3. We can, by selling for cash, save the discount the wholesale houses allow for cash payments.
4. If one of the management is called to the army it will leave the business in better shape.
5. It will enable us to make closer prices, thereby giving the advantage of our change of policy to our customers.

Continuing our policy and subject to change without notice, we will make the following prices:

GROCERIES

No. 6 C sugar, per lb. \$0.10
Granulated sugar, per lb. .11
Perfection flour, per bag, 1.80
Magnolia flour, per bag, 1.70
Arabuck coffee, per lb. .22½

SHOES

Men's black tennis, per pr. \$0.60
Misses and children's tennis shoes, white and black, at cost. All-leather oxfords at specially low prices. Good time now to buy winter shoes. We can save you 25 per cent.

FARMING TOOLS

We carry a full line of farming tools, also the best farm wagon made.



DRY GOODS

All-wool tan serge, per yd \$0.98
Ten-cent lawns .08
Paisley silk, per yd .39
Crepe de Chine, per yd. .98
9-4 sheeting, per yd. .35
Apron gingham, per yd. .10

HATS

All men's silk and straw hats at cost. Women's straw hats and sailors one-half regular price.

BUILDING BRICK

We can supply the trade with any quantity good building brick at \$15.00 per 1,000.

CLOTHING

Fall and Winter stock the best.

Thanking our customers for their past business and soliciting a still larger share under our new policy, we are

Very cordially,

E. HENRY & SON,
INDEX, KY.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee on Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

- I. How much should be raised by taxation?
- II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burden of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total

surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent, that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes. The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows: 1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment. 2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy. Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly. In order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

- (1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.
- (2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.
- (3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.
- (4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.
- (5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.
- (6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$500,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent., or at most to 40 per cent., and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion. The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

- (1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.
- (2) It selects an unjust and unwarrantable criterion for the excess-profits tax.
- (3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.
- (4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.
- (5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.
- (6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.
- (7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.
- (8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the various-

OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

TRAIN SCHEDULE Effective July 10, 1916

19 Daily P.M. Lv		17 Daily A.M. Lv		STATIONS		16 Daily A.M. Ar		18 Daily P.M. Ar		20 Daily P.M. Ar	
3:30	7:40			Licking River	7:30	12:50					
1:42	7:52			Index	7:20	12:39					
1:50	8:00			Malone	7:12	12:32					
2:08	8:17			Caney	6:55	12:15					
2:12	8:22			Cannel City	6:50	12:10	6:15				
						11:50					
2:31	8:42			Helechawa	11:34	5:58					
2:37	8:48			Lee City	11:28	5:52					
3:04	9:16			Wilhurst	11:00	5:24					
3:35	9:45			O. & K. Junction	11:30	4:55					
P.M. Arrive 19	A.M. Arrive 17				A.M. Leave 16	A.M. Leave 18	P.M. Leave 20				

Train 17, leaving Index at 7:52 A.M. makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train for Lexington and Louisville, Winchester and Cincinnati, leaving O. & K. Junction at 10:05 a.m., and due to arrive at Lexington 2:25 p.m. This train also makes connection at Jackson with L. & N. train for Hazard and McRoberts.

L. & N. train No. 1 leaves Lexington 7:00 a.m., running via Clay City and Torment, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with train No. 18, due to arrive at Cannel City 11:50 a.m., Cannel City 12:15 and Index 12:39 p.m.

Returning, train 19 leaves Index 1:42 p.m., Cannel City 2:08 p.m., Cannel City 2:12 p.m., makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train No. 6 at 4:45 p.m., running via Maloney and Clay City, due to arrive at Lexington at 8:30 p.m. Passengers who desire to reach stations on the old L. & E. line between Maloney and Winchester should take this train.

L. & N. train No. 3 leaves Lexington 11:45 a.m., Winchester 12:30, running via Irvine and Beattyville, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with O. & K. train No. 20, due to arrive Cannel City at 6:15 p.m.

This arrangement affords two outbound and two inbound connections for Cannel City from both Lexington and McRoberts, and two outbound and one inbound connection for Index, Cannel City and other Cannel Valley points.

May We Pay Your Taxes?

Under the new tax laws of Kentucky, money on deposit in bank is taxable at ten cents per \$100.00. If not on deposit in bank it is subject to same tax as other personal property.

At a meeting of the directors of the Morgan County National Bank of Cannel City, Ky., July 19, 1917, the following resolution was adopted: "The Morgan County National Bank will pay taxes on deposits of regular customers, and make no charge therefor."

Assessment is made on Sept. 1st. If deposited in bank your money is not required to be listed with the Assessor.

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank
Deposits 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O O MILL R, Physician in Charge, STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up here:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.

Francis J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid; and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1916.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Don't always be knocking. It makes people regard you as the nuisance you are.

Our printing is the kind that gives "class" to its users.

John McMann's

Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

DR. A. P. GULLETT, DENTIST,

West Liberty, Ky
Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

MATHIS & TAULBEE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
WEST LIBERTY, KY
Office over Commercial Bank

\$50.00 REWARD!

I will pay the sum for any watch or clock which I cannot put in good running order.

I do all kind of jewelry work. The Public is cordially invited to call in and see me when in need of expert watch or clock repairing. All work guaranteed.

Send by insured Parcel Post.
349 W. B. LARKIN,
At Bridge. Jackson, Ky.

Sacrifice Sale.

The W. J. Seitz property on Main street has recently changed hands and is now offered for sale at a little over two-thirds of its real value. The property consists of a large lot, commodious modern dwelling with bathroom and water works. Another building on the corner of the lot which can be used for either a business or dwelling house.

Barn and other outbuildings. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in West Liberty and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to Courier, West Liberty, Ky.

BOOKKEEPING

Business, Phonography, TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY

WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
Inc. and Successors, Commercial College Ky. University
The President has years of experience in mercantile and banking business, also as years educating 20,000 young men and women for success. 608 Third Ave.

WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, Evert Mathis,
Town Attorney, J. H. Williams
Clerk Board of Trustees,
Marshal, John M. Cottle
Board Trustees, I. C. Ferguson, Chair-
man, W. M. Kendall, W. R. Foreman, H. C. Swango, W. G. Wells.

Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, S. S. Dennis,
County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt,
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell,
Sheriff, L. A. Lykins,
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner,
Supt. Schools, Jas. W. Davis,
Jailer, H. C. Combs,

Assessor, A. O. Peyton,
Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell,
Surveyor, M. P. Turner,
Game and Fish Warden, John M. Perry.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Jas. R. Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Constable, G. M. Bellamy.

Second District, J. M. Carpenter, Omer Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Martin Mannin.

Third District, J. M. Gevedon, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. R. Amyx.

Fourth District, B. F. Blankenship, De-mund, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, M. C. Harper.

Fifth District, Frank Lacy, Insko, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, T. S. McGuire, Cannel City, Ky., Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. J. Griffiths.

Seventh District, D. M. Cox, Moon, Ky., Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, M. G. Wolfenbarger.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blase Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Bruce Perry.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Jas. W. Davis, Chairman.
Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis.
Educational Division No. 2, Rollie Cecil,
Educational Division No. 3, Ark Smith.
Educational Division No. 4, Dannie Mullins.

Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.
Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins,
Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt,
Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owens Stanley;
Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;
Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;

Attorney General, M. M. Logan;
Auditor Public Accounts, Kolt. L. Greene;
State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;
Superintendent of Public Instruction

V. O. Gilbert;
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen;
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenon;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.
Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville
Eastern Division

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield
Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green
Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia
Judge Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville.

RESPONDENCE

DINGUS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ferguson, of Owensville, visited relatives here last week.

A. L. Gillum and B. K. Williams went to Ohio to work last Friday.

Williams creek school opened Monday with Oscar Pelfrey, principal and Mrs. J. E. Ferguson, assistant.

J. E. Williams, of Sublett, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hamilton, of Elamton, took dinner with R. H. Ferguson Sunday.

Elder W. P. Halsey, of De-mund, preached four sermons here, beginning on Friday night. A large crowd was present Sunday and his remarks were well received.

Silvester Conley and wife visited relatives at Crockett Saturday night.

Rebby Bolen, son of Isaac Bolen, was thrown from a mule as he was riding it to mill. His feet caught in the stirrups and he was dragged about 200 yards, bruising him so badly that he died two days later.

Ed Day, of West Liberty, is drilling a well for Pierce Williams. He may receive a contract to drill a well at the new school house.

Elder W. V. Smith, of Ophir, was nominated for Justice of the Peace by nearly 100 majority. We hear but little objections in the Democratic ranks and predict a large majority for him in November.

CANEY.

Mrs. Keyser Day, of Winchester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dykes.

Mrs. Millard Watson is ill with typhoid at the home of her parents.

Mrs. Monroe Bently is recovering from an attack of typhoid.

Edward Taulbee was the guest of Miss Maxa Whitt Sunday.

Mrs. Gardner Patrick has just returned from Winchester where she has been visiting her parents for the past two weeks.

The camp meeting at the Tabernacle will begin August 30.

Green Elam and Curtis Lykins, of Stacy Fork, were here Saturday.

Dorsa Lykins left Tuesday for Paris to visit his sister, Mrs. George Wheeler.

PRIMROSE.

MALONE.

(Crowded out last week).

John Collins, of Magoffin county, visited his sister, Mrs. El Lykins recently.

W. J. Whiteaker bought the Stephen Wells tract of land near Malone; consideration, \$350.

Kirby Williams, of Gilmore creek Wolfe county, visited friends at Malone last week.

Earnest Congleton, of Chaves, visited John F. Wells this week.

J. F. Nickell and J. T. DeBord went to Mt. Sterling with a nice bunch of young cattle.

D. B. Havens, Ab Jones, Stanley Steele, C. C. McGuire and Sam Brown have gone to points on the L. & N. railroad to work.

F. P. Williams, who had an attack of something like cholera morbus, is some better.

Edgar McGuire, a corporal in the National Guard was at home on a 24-hour furlough.

Mrs. Cynthia A. Havens, Mrs. Susan McGuire and John D. McGuire visited at Caney and Cannel City from Friday till Monday.

Miss Hazel Cottle, one of the Courier Crew, was a guest of Misses Wannie and Dell Williams recently. Miss Hazel said she had accepted a position at Jackson. Ye scribe, together with the entire Courier family, wish Miss Hazel a profitable exchange.

Malone—this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Steele made a trip to Jackson, recently, where Mrs. Steele had her eyes examined by a specialist.

Kelly Johnson and Miss Edna Frisby were quietly married last Saturday at the home of the bride's father, Jas. P. Frisby.

Charley Holiday has accepted a position with the Fit Good Rain Coat Co., of New York, and will be out on the road soon.

The following were the guests

of Mrs. Belle Wells and family one day last week: Miss Alice Caskey, of West Liberty, Mrs. Ida Elam and two daughters, Misses Alice and Isabelle, of Wilmore, and Mrs. Mattie Davis and two daughters, Misses Bernice and Clarice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Lykins, who have been visiting friends at Middletown, O., have returned home.

Rev. Barnes Castle, of Malone, has just closed a series of meetings at the Reed school house on White Oak. He reports five conversions and three renewals.

RAMBLER.

Local and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Rogers and little daughter Charlotte Owens of Mt. Sterling are taking their vacation at the Commercial Inn.

J. H. Wells, of Wellington, was in town on business Wednesday and paid the courier office a pleasant call.

S. J. Music, of Grassy Creek, was in town on business Saturday.

Jas. V. Henry, of Florress was in town Saturday on business.

T. H. McClure, of Pomp Transacted business in town Saturday.

W. H. Gross, was here on business last week.

John W. Hazelrig, of Mt. Sterling, is visiting relatives here this week.

Henry Clay Cox recently purchased the E. B. Wells property on the hill just west of town. The property consists of about 14 acres of fine land, a good dwelling, all necessary out buildings and one of the best orchards in the county. The price paid was \$1500.00.

Harlan Ferguson, of Greear, was a business caller at our office while in town Saturday.

Geo. E. Nickell of Cannel City, enrolled as one of the Courier family while in town Saturday.

J. M. Gevedon and son Estell, of Grassy Creek, were in town Saturday. The younger Gevedon's number was one among the first drawn in the selective draft, but he had received no notification to appear before the examining board. Thinking that perhaps the notification had been mailed to his address and gone astray he came to present himself with out notice.

Eld and Mrs. J. L. Ferguson, of Greear, paid the Courier Crew a very pleasant social call while in town Friday. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Sebastian for dinner.

C. N. Nickell and Boyd Anderson, of Ezel, were in town Friday on business.

Uriah Cottle, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. E. Lykins, near Mansfield, Ill., for several weeks, came home Friday.

Clint Fugate, of Pekin, transacted business in town Friday.

S. J. Music, of Grassy, was in town Saturday on business.

The new switchboard for the Grassy Telephone Co., has been installed at the home of G. W. Stacy.

Rev. and Mrs. Jas. B. Kendall and Mrs. Lizzie Neal, of Wilmore, and Dr. Jas. Neal, of Oklahoma City, Okla., are visiting Rev. Kendall and Mrs. Neal's father, John A. Kendall, and other relatives in town and county.

Louis Phipps left Sunday for Louisville where he has a job with the engineers at the army cantonment.

Born, on the 20th inst., to Mrs. Grace Davis, a fine girl.

The funeral of Henry L. Cottle will be preached at South Fork Baptist Church, near Malone, by Eld. J. H. Cottle and others on the second Sunday in September.

H. C. Fredrick, of Florress, was in town on business Friday, and subscribed for the Courier while here.

Jesse Gevedon, of Panama, was a welcome visitor at our office one day last week.

Dr. A. P. Gullet will be at Lexington August 27, 28, 29, 30 to do dental work.

Nickell-Wells.

The wedding of Mr. Miles Edgar Nickell to Miss Edna Wells was solemnized at 4 o'clock, p. m. Wednesday, August 15, 1917, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Frank Wells, on Wells hill just west of town, Eld. L. A. Lykins officiating.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa M. Nickell, of near town, and is a young man of good character and industrious habits.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. Frank Wells and is a young lady of sweet disposition and splendid Christian character. Her mother died when she was only a child and for several years she had the care and responsibility of a family of younger children.

The happy couple left Thursday morning for Columbus, O., where Mr. Nickell has employment at a good salary and where, for the present, they will make their home.

The best wishes of the Courier and a host of friends accompanies them.

A Collection.

Last week we gave an account of the organization of a local chapter of the Red Cross, part of which was incorrect. The name of the local organization is "Morgan County Chapter." The organization is permanent instead of temporary, and the officers are: W. M. Gardner, chairman; Mrs. H. M. Cox, vice-chairman; Evert Mathis, secretary; D. R. Kegton, treasurer.

New members are being added daily, in fact nearly everybody to whom the object of the Red Cross is explained become members except the extremely narrow. Some of the "little" ones who are abundantly able have pointedly refused to contribute.

Sixteen to One.

Roger Babson, statistician, has been making a study of the mortality figures of the European war. As a result of his investigations he says that only one in sixteen are killed in battle.

These figures are taken for the entire period of the war up to the beginning of the fourth year. It must be remembered that the mortality list is not nearly so great at present as it was during the first two years of the war when such battles as the Marne, Ypres and Verdun were fought.

The allied armies now are conserving man power with the result, according to Babson, that at present probably not more than one in thirty are killed in battle.

Mr. Babson further says that, thanks to modern sanitation, the death rate from disease is no greater among soldiers than civilians. He further says that the chances of losing an arm or a leg or of becoming permanently disabled are only about one in five hundred.

Mr. Babson is a noted statistician and the figures given out by him can be taken as approximately correct.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 12, 1917. Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed my check for 50c which will pay six months more on my subscription. I have always paid one year each payment but I have an idea that before the expiration of this six months I will be somewhere in France.

My number was among the first drawn, and I was called before the exemption board, examined and accepted. I regret to give up my position and business but I realize my patriotic duty and willingly respond to the nation's call.

When I reach the front I intend to be an obedient soldier, loyal and faithful to my flag and country.

Your friend,

J. F. HAMILTON.

When you get to France notify me and the Courier will follow.

You can't go beyond the reach of the Courier nor the good wishes of the editor.

Obvious.

"Tommy why were you late to school this morning?" asked the teacher.

"The bell rang before I arrived."

An Announcement.

The West Liberty Graded and High School will open its ninth annual session on Monday, Aug. 27th, at 8 p. m. There is every reason to believe that we are facing a most successful year's work. While it is true that several changes have been made in our corps of teachers whereby we have lost some highly efficient workers, yet their places have been filled with such talent as we believe will insure the same high standard of achievement as prevailed last year.

Miss Carrie Blair will assist in the high school department; Mr. Willie Elam will have charge of the grammar grades; Mrs. Charles Turner is to teach the primary grades, and Mrs. Katherine Daniel is to be our instructor in music. We shall also have a new teacher of expression, but a definite choice has not yet been made by our board of trustees. Thus it is seen that the principal and the teacher in the intermediate department are to be the only survivors of last year's faculty.

The public is kindly requested not to overlook the fact that the opening exercises are to be held at night, rather than in the forenoon as has been the custom heretofore. We do this in order that a greater number of parents and friends of the school may have an opportunity to be present than would be the case if we should have the exercises in the morning. We are endeavoring to arrange a program that will interest and in some degree entertain the audience that we hope to have. Let all who feel any concern for the progress of our school and the development of their children make an effort to encourage us with their presence on this occasion.

C. W. CRAFT.

Elected Principal.

Kelly B. Wheeler has been elected Principal of the Graded and High School at Bethlahem, Ky. He left last week for his new field and the Courier wishes to commend him to the people of that section as a model young man with ample education and experience to conduct a school of which the patrons will be proud.

Free Recital.

The music class of Miss Kathleen Phipps will give a recital at the West Liberty Theatre Friday night, August 24. There will be no admission charges and the public is cordially invited.

Rossville, Kas., Aug. 15, 1917. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing 25 cents. Please send me your paper for three months. We may not stay here long, so I will subscribe for a short period. Very truly,

EVERETT PELFREY.

"What we think about advice," says Uncle Hayfork, "depends on which way it's goin'." It looks like valuable stuff when it's travelin', towards somebody else, but like it's mighty cheap and ornery when it's headed our way."—Southern Agriculturist.

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.

Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING TELLS YOUR STORY AND TELLS IT CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

Don't always be knocking. It makes people regard you as the nuisance you are.

Our printing is the kind that gives "class" to its users.

OPENED EYES

By LESLIE FORD.

"Just look at Ben Todd, the station agent, going back to the depot the near way," Mrs. Perkins called to her daughter. "I'll bet he and Mabel have quarreled about that whippersnapper Charlie Wilkes, for she was out automobilizing with that fellow yesterday, and they passed the depot three times, as if they were just determined Ben should see them."

Mrs. Perkins jumped to conclusions with the skill of a practiced gossip, but in this case she had reached the right conclusion, for Ben and Mabel had quarreled the night before when he went to make his usual Sunday evening call.

Ben had tried to avoid mentioning Charlie Wilkes, the dapper young man, who, while on a vacation visit to Marshville, had been paying Mabel so much attention that all the town was wondering how much longer Ben would stand it without "putting his foot down." As Ben and Mabel sat on the front porch there was a stifling sense of impending storm. Conversation moved haltingly. Eight o'clock came and passed, and from over the hill came the faint sounds of the church organ.

"Are we going to the union song service tonight?" asked Ben.

"What for?" retorted Mabel. "To listen to Mamie Cobb try to outstep Elsie Martin?"

"Seemed like you enjoyed the church social Thursday night; that is, it looked that way to an outsider like me." Thus Ben touched off the spark that exploded his intention to avoid the one subject of which they were both thinking.

"Yes, I did, and that because I was with a live wire," snapped Mabel. "If a few people like that lived in Marshville there'd be something to enjoy all the time."

Ben took his hat from the end of the porch seat.

"Since you've made it plain that there's no enjoyment for you in my company, I can mighty soon relieve you of it." Ben descended two steps, and added: "Good night, Mabel. You'll not be bothered with my company again unless you say the word."

"Of course, being a man, you'll blame the woman when things go wrong. I hope you're satisfied, and I'm sure I am. Good night," Mabel disappeared through the doorway and Ben walked all around town to reach his boarding house, only three blocks away.

During the week that followed, Mabel and Charlie Wilkes were often seen together by the observant townspeople. On Saturday, a celebration was held in honor of the completion of the new town hall, and the festivities ended with an evening concert in the public square. Mabel and young Wilkes had been dashing around town in an automobile and they stopped near the square to listen to the band.

"Gee, this is no life for you, Mabel," said Charlie, with easy familiarity. "You ought to be in the city. Why any number of girls with less education than you get from fifteen to twenty dollars a week for the lightest kind of office work, and evenings they've nothing to do but dress up and go to a show or a dance."

"But Amy Cobb was home last week," weakly protested Mabel, "and she makes a good salary; but she says it is hard to make friends in the city among the kind of people you'd care to call friends."

"Oh, well if a girl acts like a stiff people will pass her up, but you'll never have to go begging for a friend or a beau—certainly not, when I'm anywhere around." Charlie slipped his arm around Mabel's waist and started to draw her to him, but at that instant there came a crashing sound from the band platform and a hundred shrieking voices from the crowd.

Mabel started to spring forward, but Charlie tightened his arm about her. She wrestled herself away from him and turned her eyes blazingly upon him as she let herself out of the car.

"How dare you? And when people around us are being killed! Why don't you do something to help?" she almost shrieked at him.

"Why should I do anything?" came Charlie's indifferent reply. "It's no concern of mine if these Rubes want to get their necks broken. Even your friend, the station agent and baggage hustler, is in that gang. See?"

All Mabel could see was a young woman hugging a three-year-old boy to her breast, and a number of excited men trying to make room on the ground to lay Ben Todd's limp form. She pushed her way to his side. She couldn't speak, but she looked her agonized questions so plainly that a man explained:

"Ben saw that Brooks kid dart under the platform playing hide and seek. Then the crash came, and while the rest of us were looking out for our skins Ben dashed under and grabbed the kid and managed to drag him out before that last crash came."

Doctor Smithson was busy examining Ben, and after what seemed a long time he announced that some bad bruises and a fractured arm were the most serious apparent injuries. Ben inquired whether the child had escaped injury. It was Mabel who answered, but she bent down so near to him that nobody heard all she said (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Why the Rainbow is Round. The rainbow is round, partly because the way in which light rays come from the sun makes it round, and partly, perhaps, because the little drops of water it shows through are themselves round. The rainbow really should be a full circle, but we can see only one bow-shaped half of it which gives it its name, rainbow.—From Boys' and Girls' Ask-at-Home Questions, by Marian E. Bailey.

Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.

For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.



Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

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INVENTOR OF CHEWING GUM

John Colgan of Louisville, Recently Deceased, Was the Pioneer of the Business in America.

The death a short time ago at his home in Louisville, Ky., of John Colgan brings to mind the fact that he was the pioneer chewing gum manufacturer in the United States. His business career in many ways was a remarkable one, the Richmond Virginian observes. When but nineteen years of age he began business in a small drug store in his home city. In the use of balsam in the preparation of cough syrups he conceived the idea of sweetening and rolling the lozu into sticks, which he gave freely to his friends and customers. A few years later he was told by a traveling salesman of a large quantity of chicle, which had been imported by a druggist in New Orleans for experimental purposes, in the hope that it might be used as a substitute for rubber. When this was found impossible, the chicle was offered for sale, and Mr. Colgan purchased the entire lot, hoping it could be used for chewing gum.

As a result of his mixture of the gum with the chicle, the first chewing gum, as we now have it, was produced. The demand for this new gum was so great that the supply of chicle was soon exhausted and supplies in large quantities were ordered from Mexico. Other "chewing gum makers" soon began to use it also in their products, and today over 5,000,000 pounds of it are made in the United States each year.

Mr. Colgan, who was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, spent his entire life in Louisville, and for many years was actively engaged in business in that city. He was a man of splendid personality, and his death was much regretted.

NOT A TOTAL WIPING OUT

"Annihilated Regiment" Means That the Organization of the Unit Is Broken.

In the dispatches concerning the war in Europe we sometimes run across expressions "annihilated" and "destroyed," with reference to large military forces. These technical terms, says the Philadelphia Record, are likely to be misleading to the reader who is ignorant of things military. One earns with horror that "an entire division was destroyed while attempting to take Hill C," or that "a regiment of cavalry, while reconnoitering on the flank of the enemy, was annihilated. Naturally enough, the reader imagines a terrible scene of slaughter, in which all, or practically all, the soldiers are left dead on the field.

The truth, however, is quite different. By no means was every soldier killed—the division or regiment was destroyed or annihilated as an organization or effective fighting unit.

In time of war men fight, not as individuals, but as parts of a fighting unit. That unit may be a regiment, a division or an army corps. In order to be of any real use, those organizations must be maintained. When the organization is broken up, the individual soldiers who compose it, no matter how brave they may be personally, degenerate into a mob; and as a mob or mere disorganized collection of men, they are unable to make any defense against attack.

Animals We Never Met.

Dr. N. A. Cobb, an authority on zoology, declares that there must be hundreds of thousands of species of nematodes, or threadworms, more than nine-tenths of which are still unknown to science. Of the parasitic nematodes infesting vertebrate animals alone it is estimated that there are at least 80,000 species. Insects, mollusks, crustaceans and other animal groups are also much infested, and as a rule a given species of nematode is peculiar to a single species of host. Lastly the species of nematode living free in soil and water vastly outnumber the parasitic species. As these creatures are enormously prolific, the number of individuals must be quite beyond conception. Doctor Cobb estimates that in the upper foot of an arable soil the number of nematodes runs to thousands of millions an acre.

Make your pride in your town the most noticeable thing about you.

Keep Well

Do not allow the poisons of undigested food to accumulate in your bowels, where they are absorbed into your system. Indigestion, constipation, headache, bad blood, and numerous other troubles are bound to follow. Keep your system clean, as thousands of others do, by taking an occasional dose of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.

Thedford's

Black-Draught

Mrs. W. F. Pickle, of Rising Fawn, Ga., writes: "We have used Thedford's Black-Draught as a family medicine. My mother-in-law could not take calomel as it seemed too strong for her, so she used Black-Draught as a mild laxative and liver regulator. We use it in the family and believe it is the best medicine for the liver made." Try it. Insist on the genuine Thedford's. 25c a package. E-75

Advertisement of Sale

Morgan Quarterly Court. H. W. Spaulding & Co., Plaintiff, vs. Notice of Sale. Geo. W. Hagar, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment made and entered by the Morgan Quarterly Court in the above styled action at its July, 1917, term, the undersigned commissioner will on

Saturday, August 25, 1917 at the court house door in West Liberty Ky., offer for sale to the highest bidder on a credit of three months the following described personal property:

A top buggy of the kind known as Spaulding Buggy No. 12 and being the same purchased or contract by the defendant from the Spaulding Mfg. Co.

The sale will be made at 1 o'clock, p. m. on said date and the purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security, which will bear interest at 6 per cent from date of sale.

The amount to be made at said sale covering the balance of said debt, interest and cost is \$151.30.

Given under my hand as Special Commissioner of the Morgan Quarterly Court, this 2nd day of August, 1917.

L. H. ROBERTS, Special Commissioner.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

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